

RANGE PROGRAM SUMMARY

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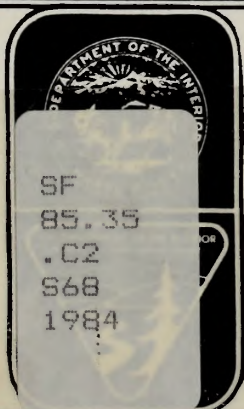
for the

OTAY GRAZING

-EIS AREA

July 1984

Southern California Metropolitan Project Area



U.S. Department of the Interior

Bureau of Land Management

CALIFORNIA DESERT DISTRICT

California Desert District
1695 Spruce Street
Riverside, California 92507

4100
(C-063.12)

JUL 26 1984

Dear Reader:

It is my pleasure to make available to you the Initial Rangeland Program Summary (RPS) for the BLM's California Desert District, Southern California Metropolitan Project Area.

The Otay Grazing EIS is complete. This RPS will summarize the goals and objectives for livestock grazing occurring on those public lands.

A major change has occurred in this region since the Final EIS. This change is the transfer of administration of 13 livestock grazing allotments to the Cleveland National Forest for the administration of those leases adjacent to their boundary. This transfer should promote more effective resource management and more effective expenditure of Federal funds for management, while continuing the current land use.

The Bureau of Land Management will be working with all affected users and the public in a manner that will require close and continuous consultation, coordination, and cooperation.

The implementation of this proposed action has just begun and I encourage your participation in the work yet to be done as the Bureau begins to develop more effective management in the Southern California Metropolitan Project Area.

Sincerely,



ACTING FOR Gerald E. Hillier
District Manager

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BLM CA TD 84 016 4100

RANGELAND PROGRAM SUMMARY,
AND GRAZING EIS RECORD OF DECISION

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1984

for the

OTAY GRAZING EIS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CALIFORNIA DESERT DISTRICT
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA METROPOLITAN PROJECT AREA
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

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I. RECORD OF DECISION

On April 8, 1983, notice appeared in the Federal Register announcing that the BLM filed the Final Otay Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for livestock grazing within the California Desert District's Southern California Metropolitan Project Area. The BLM has decided to adopt the proposed action described in the Final EIS with some modifications. It is intended to guide the range management program as summarized in the following document.

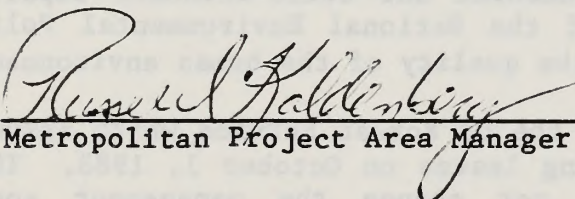
The Proposed Action, to continue present management, was selected because it would best meet the area's social, economic and environmental needs. The other three alternatives considered would not fully meet BLM's objectives or would have unacceptable adverse impacts.

This office used public involvement in preparing the grazing EIS to establish initial concerns and modify the Draft EIS. We will continue to seek public participation in refining the rangeland program set forth in this document.

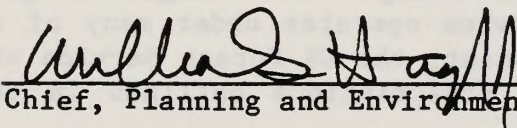
This program summary will periodically be updated to report the progress towards program implementation and achievement of rangeland management objectives.

Since the writing of the Final EIS, 16 of the 28 allotments within the planning area have passed out of BLM management. Thirteen of the 28 allotments have been transferred to the Cleveland National Forest. This transfer was made for more effective and efficient land management by a local agency. The Forest Service will use the Final EIS as the environmental guidance for managing these allotments in the same manner as the BLM. Two grazing leases were cancelled because of land transfer to Anza-Borrego Desert State park. No protest or appeal was received because the operators were informed two years prior to the transfer. One lease, Tule Valley, was relinquished early in 1984 and has since been cancelled.

RECOMMENDED BY:

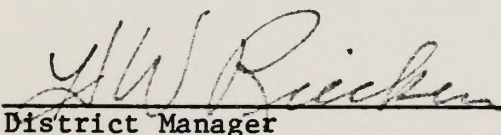

Metropolitan Project Area Manager

July 26, 1984
Date


Chief, Planning and Environmental Staff

July 26, 1984
Date

APPROVED BY:


District Manager

July 27, 1984
Date

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Denver Federal Center
P. O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225-0047

II. INTRODUCTION

A. Previous Actions Relating to this Rangeland Program Summary (RPS)

Draft Otay EIS: January 7, 1983

Final Otay EIS: April 8, 1983

These documents provide detailed information on livestock grazing management alternatives, range conditions, analysis of management alternatives and mitigation measures. Copies of the Otay Draft and Final EIS are available from the California Desert District Office.

B. Purpose

The initial RPS will summarize the following:

- * Current grazing management and range condition.
- * Proposed grazing management program including range improvements.
- * Proposed forage allocation levels.
- * The consultation process in relation to the implementation phase.
- * Describe the relationship of the proposed management to the alternatives analyzed in the EIS.
- * Summarize the monitoring program planned.

The proposed management actions for each allotment outlined in this RPS are designed to achieve the land use objectives and goals set forth by the BLM in the Escondido-Border Management Framework Plan (MFP).

Modifications to the proposed implementation may be suggested and determined through the consultation process and such changes if approved will be identified in subsequent updates.

The management proposals for each allotment are for the purpose of developing the long-term natural resource capabilities of that area while attempting to mitigate present or future adverse environmental and socio-economic impacts. These proposals comply with the intent of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 to restore and enhance the quality of the human environment.

Consideration was given to the concerns of the US Forest Service which assumed grazing management of 13 of the Otay grazing leases on October 1, 1983. This transfer of grazing administration will not change the management goals described in the EIS, since the US Forest Service operates under many of the same laws as the BLM. Under the current agreement, the US Forest Service will administer these leases using the management prescriptions outlined in this document and the Grazing EIS.

C. Overview

The Otay Grazing EIS area encompasses approximately 150,000 acres of public lands scattered throughout three counties in southern California on which livestock grazing is administered by the BLM, California Desert District and a smaller portion by the US Forest Service, Cleveland National Forest. This region, the Southern California Metropolitan Project Area (see Map 1-1), comprises all lands within the District which lie outside of the California Desert Conservation Area and the McCain Valley Area (Eastern San Diego County Planning Unit).

The EIS area land status of both the 25 allotments to be managed by either BLM or the Forest Service and of all land follows. Of the twenty-five allotments on public land, twenty four are cattle operations with 771 animals authorized and the remaining operation is authorized 660 sheep.

	<u>Grazed Acres</u>	<u>Total Acres</u>
Public Land	50,748	150,000
Other	447,720	8,010,000
TOTAL	<u>501,028</u>	<u>8,160,000</u>

III. NEW RANGELAND MANAGEMENT POLICY

A. Overview

Washington Office Instruction Memorandum 82-292 (dated March 5, 1982) was issued as final policy and the core of this policy is a new approach called selective management. Selective management is based on the concept that: (1) an allotment's resource characteristics, management needs, and potential for improvement can be identified; and (2) the timing and intensity of the management actions should be varied according to an allotment's identified needs and potential. Potential for improvement is the capacity of an allotment to produce a positive return on public investments within a reasonable time period. Positive return can be viewed in terms of increased resource production or resolution of serious resource use conflicts.

B. Selective Management Category Criteria

Three selective management categories have been developed by the Bureau to facilitate the selective management approach. These categories and their management objectives are as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Management Objective</u>
MAINTAIN	<u>Maintain</u> current satisfactory condition.
IMPROVE	<u>Improve</u> current satisfactory condition.
CUSTODIAL	Manage <u>custodially</u> , while protecting existing resource values.

CATEGORY M CHARACTERISTICS

- Principal objective - to maintain or improve the existing situation.
- Current management acceptable or may require minor adjustments.
- Vegetation production at or near potential.
- Limited or no resource conflicts.
- Possible limited positive economic return.
- Size and land status variable.

CATEGORY I CHARACTERISTICS

- Principal objective - to improve resource conditions.
- Current management inadequate and can be improved.
- Vegetation production below potential with opportunity to increase.
- Resource conflicts and concerns evident.
- High potential for positive economic return.
- Size relatively large.
- Land status displays significantly well blocked public lands.

CATEGORY C CHARACTERISTICS

- Principal objective - to prevent deterioration of conditions.
- Vegetation production low with limited potential to increase.
- Resource conflicts and concerns limited.
- Little potential for positive economic return.
- Size relatively small.
- Land status variable, but generally contains significant private lands.

In June 1982, all allotments within the California Desert District were categorized into these three classifications. All grazing allotments within the Otay Grazing EIS boundaries were placed in the custodial management category because most fit the custodial category characteristics and because there was reduced emphasis on intensive management before completion of the Otay Grazing EIS.

Five of the allotments have been reclassified into Category I due to the need for proper range improvement management which has been delayed for seven years. Most of these allotments have had water development, fence, and/or brush control projects planned, but whose implementation has been delayed until the completion of this Grazing EIS. These projects normally would have been completed as requests were received.

The 20 custodial allotments are small and have low stocking levels. Most are on scattered public parcels interspersed with private land. Most of these allotments are combined with the private inholdings to form an operation.

IV. RANGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

A. Overview

All of the management alternatives considered and analyzed in the Otay Grazing EIS are described in Section V of this document, titled Management Alternatives. The Proposed Action, Alternative 1 of the grazing EIS as mitigated, was selected as the preferred alternative since it is the most feasible course of action which best avoids undue social or economic hardships, yet provides for sound rangeland and resource management.

Tables 1 and 2 (Appendix C) describe the current active preference, acres, selective management category, number and class of livestock, and season of use by livestock grazing allotment divided into BLM and Forest Service administration.

B. Allotment Management Plans

Of the 25 grazing allotments, only the five category I allotments will have AMP's written (Table 2). These six allotments have been transferred to the Forest Service. The remaining 20 will be managed as custodial allotments. The Forest Service will have the responsibility to develop AMPs on the allotments transferred to them that they determine to be manageable units needing more intensive management. All AMPs will be prepared by consultation, coordination and cooperation with the livestock operators and other interested groups. Funding priority will be given to allotments with AMPs.

C. Monitoring Programs

Adjustments of grazing management would be based on results obtained from the monitoring evaluations. Monitoring programs would be initiated during the second phase of implementation.

Monitoring intensity would be variable depending upon allotment management category, special resource needs, and funding constraints. Generally, monitoring intensity would be moderate to high on improve allotments and low on custodial allotments.

Details of a monitoring program, including priorities, frequency, and types will be outlined in a monitoring plan to be developed when a allotment management plan is developed for category I allotments or when a deteriorating condition is discovered on a category C allotment.

D. Mitigation Measures

- Pre-Range Project Development:

1. Cultural resources will be inventoried within the potential areas of project impact in accordance with the stipulations of the Rangeland Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (RPMOA) between the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, BLM, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (dated January 14, 1980). Local Native Americans will be consulted.

Projects will be planned to avoid cultural resource sites where possible. Where avoidance is not possible, procedures developed in the RPMOA will be followed, and consultation with local Native Americans will be made.

2. Projects proposed in the vicinity of habitat for federally listed endangered or threatened plant or wildlife species will be analyzed for effect of that project on the species. If there is no effect, or the effect can be avoided (e.g., relocation), then the project can proceed. If it is determined that an unavoidable effect on the species will occur from project construction, formal consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) will be initiated as required under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973.
3. It is BLM policy not to implement any project that will jeopardize the continued existence of plant or wildlife species listed by the California Department of Fish and game, or plant species that are candidates for threatened or endangered status (FWS listed).
4. A visual resource contrast rating will be conducted for all construction sites (BLM Visual Resources Policy Manual 8400). Projects that would impair visual resources will be modified by design, relocation, or abandonment if necessary to comply with visual resource objectives.
5. Wilderness Study Areas will be regulated so as not to impair the suitability of these areas for preservation as wilderness. Management of these areas will be in accordance with the Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review (IMP) (December 12, 1979).
6. Grazing management activity will comply with the Clean Air Act (as amended, 1977) and public lands in the EIS area will be managed under the Class II designation. Lands under wilderness review will also be managed under Class II, as set forth in the IMP.
7. Prescribed burning will be planned for specific goals and objectives.
8. Water quality concerns will be considered in the planning of projects and management plans.
9. The California Department of Fish and Game will be consulted early, for their input into the development of specific burn plans.

-- Project Design Restrictions:

1. Location of existing and proposed livestock watering and handling facilities will not be placed within one-quarter mile of riparian zones and sites that are highly susceptible to soil erosion.
2. Fences will not be located on sites that are highly susceptible to soil erosion.

3. Natural barriers will be considered for providing livestock movement control where possible to reduce the amount of fence construction.
4. No clearing of vegetation for fence construction and maintenance will be done except where absolutely necessary.
5. All material used for developments will be of a blending color harmonious to the surrounding background.
6. All existing and proposed livestock watering facilities will be designed to adequately facilitate wildlife water needs.
7. Removal of vegetation and surface disturbances will be minimized for development of facilities, and surface rehabilitation measures will be applied where feasible.
8. Spring sources that are susceptible to damage from livestock trampling will be fenced.
9. Prescribed burns will be planned under prescribed constraints that will assure minimum damage to plant cover and soil.
10. Prescribed burns will be implemented only after an approved burn plan has been developed.
11. Prescribed burns for increasing forage production will be carried out only on potentially suitable sites.
12. Burns for improving wildlife habitat will be accomplished on potentially suitable and unsuitable sites for livestock.
13. All surface disturbing activities/projects will be placed at least one-quarter mile from populations of sensitive plant species. A field check for all potential sensitive species will be done in the appropriate flowering season for each project, where applicable.
14. Prescribed burning shall take place only on days designated as a "burn day" by the California Air Resources Board.

E. Range Improvements

Range Improvement priority will be based on the allotment category and the status of AMP development as follows:

1. Category I allotments with AMP
2. Category C allotments with AMP (None are planned)
3. Category I allotments without AMP
4. Category C allotments without AMP

Since there is a shortage of funding, no improvement funds are normally available for the third and fourth priority allotments.

Most of the range improvement potential (at a cost effective level) is possessed by the I category allotments transferred to the Forest Service. Development of all projects will be on an available fiscal fund basis. Funds are very limited for both BLM and the Forest Service.

No specific projects are planned at this time, but will be developed either when AMPs are developed or on a case-by-case basis. Tables 3 and 4 (Appendix C) show estimated project work needed at the time of the EIS.

V. MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES

Four grazing management alternatives were analyzed in the Otay Grazing EIS and are summarized below:

Alternative 1 - Proposed Action (Continue Present Management)

This alternative continues the present management situation. Monitoring studies would be established by allotment management plans.

Under this alternative, 4,078 AUMs would be allocated to livestock in 28 allotments. Total acres grazed would remain 50,748.

Five allotments involving 39,051 acres are proposed for improved management under the selective management system. The remaining 20 allotments would be managed under the custodial category.

Range improvements and vegetation treatments would be necessary to improve management of I category allotments. Improved grazing management would provide better livestock control and distribution of grazing pressure. Range improvements would include fences, cattleguards, and spring developments. Vegetation treatment would consist of prescribed burning of dense chaparral shrubs.

Tables 3 and 4 (Appendix C) present the number of projects and acreages of prescribed burning needed to implement the proposed action. Site-specific environmental analyses (EAs) will be conducted prior to the actual construction or treatment phase.

Alternative 2 - Increased Livestock Grazing

Forage would be consumed at current levels with adjustments made according to monitoring results. Nine new grazing allotments would be established. It is estimated that a potential 1,470 AUM increase in production is possible prior to prescribed burning.

Allotment management plans for the new allotments would be written concurrent with the leasing to the public. A monitoring program would be established during the allotment management plan development.

Table 3 (Appendix C) presents the projects needed. New allotments were determined by requests to graze these regions and the lack of major conflicts. In some cases, these areas are very steep, rocky, heavy chaparral regions. Grazing would only occur in stream bottoms or after prescribed burning.

Existing allotments would be managed as described by alternative 1.

Five wilderness study areas are under review within the Otay Grazing EIS areas. New allotments within wilderness study areas will not be established until Congress approves these areas as non-wilderness or approves them as wilderness with grazing. New allotments may be established in Congressional designated wildernesses if it is determined that grazing is nonimpairing and enhances wilderness values under Management Policy. Of the nine proposed allotments only one falls within these constraints.

Alternative 3 - Decreased Grazing

Those allotments with small acreage and AUM production would be placed under free use permits or cancelled. Fifteen grazing allotments covering 3,344 acres would be removed from active management. The 10 remaining leases on 42,684 acres would continue to be managed as active leases. A reduction of AUMs from 4,078 to 3,704 would occur.

Remaining allotments would be managed as they would have been under Alternative 1. Monitoring plans, range improvement developments, and vegetation treatment would be addressed in the allotment management plans for allotments in the I category (See Tables 3 and 4 in Appendix C).

Alternative 4 - No Grazing

All existing grazing privileges would be terminated by 1986. No new livestock facilities would be allowed. Existing facilities would be retained only if they benefited other resources. Trailing permits for livestock to cross public lands would be authorized.

VI. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Four public meetings were held in April 1981, to sample the public's opinion on possible transfer of remote and difficult-to-manage parcels of lands lying outside the CDCA. Input from the public relating to the Otay Grazing EIS was also solicited.

Among the few comments which were made at the meetings relating to the grazing aspects of the public lands were: 1) the Soil Conservation Service should be invited to advise on the possible impacts from erosion, 2) few, if any, of the specific grazing operations were known to have unacceptable adverse impacts, such as negative effects upon rare plant species, and 3) operators presently grazing subject lands should be given first preference if those lands were eventually to be traded or sold to the public.

In summation, all but one of those attending did not see grazing as a significant issue or problem.

The Draft EIS was released for a 45-day public review on January 7, 1983. Eleven written comments were received during that time. The comments received on the Draft EIS have been addressed and were included in the Final EIS. With the issuance of this RPS, the District Manager will begin the implementation process as described in Section VII.

Agencies and organizations to whom copies of the Draft EIS, the Final EIS, and this RPS are listed in Appendix B. Also listed are those who responded with comments.

VII PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of the grazing management program will follow the steps described below. Since a portion of the allotments have been transferred to the US Forest Service, those allotments will be dropped from further BLM management administration as described below.

A. Administrative Actions

1. Publication of this initial Rangeland Program Summary.
2. Review, consultation, and comment period from affected public.
3. Public an RPS update, as necessary, to keep the public informed of any changes based on the review period and progress being made to the proposed plan.

B. Implementation Strategy

1. Activity plans to be written on I category allotments will be prepared by the US Forest Service, since these allotments have been transferred. The Forest Service's schedule for writing activity plans will be subject to staff workload and the relative priority of these allotments to existing Forest Service allotments.
2. Develop and implement a monitoring program for selected C category allotments. Monitoring, as required by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (P.L. 94-579) and Public Rangeland Improvement Act (PRIA) will be used to assess whether or not the prescribed management techniques are achieving the overall land use objectives.

The rate and extent of the planned implementation discussed above will be dependent upon funding availability, staffing, program priority and direction from the Secretary of the Interior.

BLM will continue to request public involvement as it refines its rangeland program and implements its management recommendations.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

Acronyms

AMP	Allotment Management Plan
AUM	Animal Unit Month
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act
HMP	Habitat Management Plan
IMP	Interim Management Policy
MFP	Management Framework Plan
RPMOA	Rangeland Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement
RTE	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered
SCS	Soil Conservation Service
URA	Unit Resource Analysis
WSA	Wilderness Study Area

Terms

ACTUAL USE: The amount of livestock use actually grazed.

ALLOTMENT: An area of land where one or more operators graze their livestock. It generally consists of public lands, but may include parcels of private or state owned lands. The number of livestock and period of use are stipulated for each allotment. An allotment may consist of several pastures or be only one pasture.

ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN (AMP): A livestock grazing management plan dealing with a specific unit of rangeland, and based on multiple-use resource management objectives. The AMP considers livestock grazing in relation to other uses of the range and in relation to renewable resources - watershed, vegetation, and wildlife. An AMP establishes the seasons of use, the number of livestock to be permitted on the range, the range improvements needed, and the grazing system.

ANIMAL UNIT: The equivalent of one mature (1,000 lb.) cow or 5 sheep based upon average daily forage consumption of 30 lbs. dry matter per day.

ANIMAL UNIT MONTH (AUM): (1) The amount of feed or forage required by an animal unit for one month (i.e., 800 lbs./month). (2) Tenure of one animal unit for a period of one month.

CLIMAX: The highest ecological development of a plant community capable of perpetuation under the prevailing climate and soil conditions (Range Term Glossary Committee, 1974).

COMPETITIVE FORAGE: Forage which is being utilized by more than one grazing animal at the same period of time or in the same areas.

COW-CALF LIVESTOCK OPERATION: A livestock operation in which a base breeding herd of mother cows and bulls is maintained. The cows produce a calf crop each year, and the operation keeps some heifer calves from each calf crop for breeding.

CRITICAL WILDLIFE HABITAT: That portion of the living area of a wildlife species that is essential to the survival and perpetuation of the species either as individuals or as a population.

CULTURAL RESOURCES: Those fragile and nonrenewable remains of human activity, occupation, or endeavor, which are reflected in district sites, structures, buildings, objects, artifacts, ruins, works of art, architecture or natural features.

DEFERRED ROTATION GRAZING: Systematic shifts in grazing within an allotment in succeeding years, allowing each part to rest successively in the growing season to permit seed production, seedling establishment, and improvement in plant vigor.

DEPENDENCY: The amount of forage provided by public lands, expressed as a percentage of a herd's total forage requirements for one complete year. The forage requirement is based on the ranch's total herd.

ENDANGERED SPECIES: Any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

EPHEMERAL STREAM: A stream which only flows for a short time each year in direct response to precipitation events.

FORAGE: All browse and herbaceous foods that are available to grazing animals.

GRAZING PERMIT: A document authorizing use of the public lands for the purpose of grazing livestock.

GRAZING SYSTEM: A systematic sequence of grazing use and non-use of an allotment.

INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT: Management using range improvements and scientific techniques, including grazing systems, to maximize sustained yields of animals and forage production.

INTERIM MANAGEMENT POLICY: The Bureau's management policy for lands under wilderness review. The policy is to continue resource use on lands under wilderness review in a manner that maintains the area's suitability for preservation as wilderness (referred to as the "Nonimpairment" Standard).

LIVESTOCK GRAZING LICENSE: An authorization which permits the grazing of a specified number and class of livestock on a designated area of BLM grazing lands for a period of time.

LIVESTOCK OPERATOR: A person who grazes livestock on public lands.

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN (MFP): A land use plan for public lands which provides a set of goals, objectives, and constraints for a specific planning area to guide the development of detailed plans for the management of each resource.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES: The official list, established by the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, of the nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation.

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTY: A district, site, building, structure, or object included in the National Register.

PERENNIAL RANGE: Range with a predominance of plants with a life cycle of three or more years.

PREFERENCE: Grazing privileges established following the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act, based on the use of the Federal range during the priority period. The active preference and suspended preference together make up the total grazing preference.

PUBLIC LAND: Land administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

RANGE CONDITION (ECOLOGICAL): The present state of the vegetation of a range site in relation to the climax (natural potential) plant community for that site. Measured as a percentage of the present plant community that is climax for the range site.

RANGE DEVELOPMENT: Any structure or excavation that facilitates management of range or livestock.

RANGELAND SUITABILITY: A measure of an area's ability to be used for livestock grazing using four major criteria (distance to water, degree of slope or other physical barriers, forage production, and watershed condition) which are evaluated independently or in various combinations to arrive at a suitability class.

SEASON-LONG GRAZING: Yearlong grazing without rest periods.

SEASON OF USE: That period of time, as designated in planning documents, within which livestock grazing can be authorized.

STOCKING RATE: The number of animals on a specific area at a specific time, usually expressed in acres/AUM.

THREATENED SPECIES: Any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

UNSUITABLE RANGE: An area which may have value for wildlife, but is unsuitable for livestock because of barrenness, lack of forage, unstable soils, or physical barriers such as steep topography, rock, or dense timber.

WILDERNESS AREA: (1) An area formally designated by Congress as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. (2) An area formally designated as part of the State of California's Wilderness Preservation System.

WILDERNESS NON-SUITABILITY: A management recommendation, based on the application of wilderness suitability criteria, that the best use of the resources comprising a Wilderness Study Area would be met without designation of the WSA as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, permitting uses which might not necessarily be comparable with wilderness values.

WILDERNESS SUITABILITY: A management recommendation, based on the application of wilderness suitability criteria, that the best use of the resources comprising a Wilderness Study Area be designation of the WSA as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

APPENDIX B

AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS CONSULTED WITH DURING REVIEW PROCESS

Federal

Environmental Protection Agency*

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

U.S. Department of the Interior

Bureau of Mines

Bureau of Reclamation*

Geological Survey*

Fish and Wildlife Service*

Bureau of Indian Affairs*

Mineral Management Service

Natural Resource Library

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Environmental Quality Affairs

Forest Service*

Soil Conservation Service

Animal Health Services

U.S. Senators (California)

U.S. House of Representatives (Escondido Project Area)

Department of Commerce

Department of Justice

Border Patrol

Customs

Department of Treasury

California - State Agencies

Office of the Governor

Office of Planning and Research (Clearinghouse)

The State Clearinghouse distributed copies of the FEIS to several appropriate State Agencies.

State Historic Preservation Office

* Agencies and Organizations who responded to the Draft EIS with written comments.

Resources Agency*

Department of Water Resources
Air Resources Board
Division of Mines and Geology
Division of Oil and Gas
Division of State Lands
Native American Heritage Commission Service
Department of Fish and Game
Department of Parks and Recreation
Department of Forestry

University of California at Los Angeles, Department of Biology

University of California at San Diego

Muir College

San Diego State University

California - Local Agencies

Riverside County Board of Supervisors

Riverside County Planning Department

Riverside County Department of Fire Protection

Riverside County Parks Department

San Diego County Board of Supervisors

San Diego County Office of Fire Services

San Diego County Department of Planning and Land Use

San Diego County Parks and Recreation

San Diego County Air Pollution Control

San Diego Agricultural Commissioners Office

San Diego County Farm Advisor

San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG)

Other Organizations

Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.*

Sierra Club

* Agencies and organizations who responded to the Draft EIS with written comments.

California Native Plant Society*

Audubon Society

Desert Bighorn Council

Wilderness Society

California Wildlife Federation

San Diego Cattlemen's Association

American Motorcyclist Association, District 38

Boy Scouts of America

San Diego County Archaeological Society

Pacific Crest Trail Blazers

Desert Protective Council

Citizens ORV Committee

Southwestern Prospectors and Miners

Nature Conservancy

California Association of 4-Wheel Drive Clubs

California Off-Road Vehicle Association

California Desert District Grazing Advisory Board

Desert Area Research Team

Defenders of Wildlife*

Desert Area Research Team*

* Agencies and organizations who responded to the Draft EIS with written comments.

Table 1 - LEADS ADMINISTRATION BY YEAR

County	Allotment Name	Allotment Number	Active	Inductive Measurement Sub-Party	Number of Livestock	Season of Day	Valuation per Acre	Proposed Allotment
Ala	Beck Ridge	6538	1,300					44
Ala	Calcutta	6087	150	0	20	1/1-6/30	10	13
Ala	Diamond Valley	5032	100	0	30	5/1-6/30	20	30
Ala	Intarish Valley	6676	272	0	20	5/1-6/30	24	24
Ala	Long Hill Sight	7017	302	0	50	1/1-6/30	30	30
Ala	Long Valley Hill	6104	120	0	40	5/1-6/30	27	27
Ala	Miller Valley	7017	600	0	80	5/1-6/30	30	30
Ala	Mc. Bethel	6095	270	0	30	5/1-6/30	30	30
Ala	Quincy Lake	6005	40	0	10	5/1-6/30	10	10
Ala	Red Mountain	7030	1,000	0	100	5/1-6/30	100	100
Ala	Roanoke Valley	6460	325	0	40	5/1-6/30	40	40
Ala	Samoa Road	6076	1,240	0	100	5/1-6/30	100	100
Ala	Shoreline Tract	6031	261	0	30	5/1-6/30	30	30
Ala	Shoreline Tract	6700	1,000	0	100	5/1-6/30	100	100
Totals			7,870		350			350

APPENDIX C

Tables 1 through 4

This is furnished by state for your information

Records submitted for in field transfer in form of all-inclusive - some records state that

Table 1 - LEASES ADMINISTERED BY BLM

County	Allotment Name	Allotment Number	Acres	Selective Management Category	Number and Class of Livestock	Season of Use*	Existing Use AUMs	Proposed Allocation
Riv	Buck Ridge	6038	1,280					**
Riv	Cahuilla	6007	156	C	2C	S.L.	23	23
Riv	Diamond Valley	6032	120	C	5C	3/1-6/30	20	20
Riv	Durasna Valley	6026	273	C	2C	S.L.	24	24
SD	Live Oak Spgs	7011	307	C	5C	2/1-8/6	31	31
LA	Loma Verde Mtn	0101	120	C	3C	S.L.	17	17
SD	Miller Valley	7017	240	C	8C	9/15-1/14	32	32
LA	Mt. McFill	0092	229	C	3C	S.L.	36	36
LA	Quail Lake	0091	80	C	2C	S.L.	16	16
SD	Rattlesnake Mtn	7030	1,174	C	10C	S.L.	118	118
Riv	Rawson Valley	6003	725	C	24C	3/1-6/1	99	99
Riv	Santa Rosa	6035	1,280					**
SD	Santa Teresa	7021	361	C	6C	3/1-9/5	37	37
Riv	Steele Peak	6040	1,580	C	660S	3/15-6/14	132	132
Totals			7,925		70C		585	585
					660S			

*To be determined by AMPs for new allotment

**Lease cancelled due to land transfer to State of California - Anza Borrego State Park

Table 2 - LEASES ADMINISTERED BY FOREST SERVICE

County	Allotment Name	Allotment Number	Acres	Selective Management Category	Number and Class of Livestock	Season of Use*	Existing Use AUMs	Proposed Allocation
Riv	Beauty Mtn	6009	17,413	I	121C	S.L.	1452	1452
SD	Cameron	7005	400	C	10C	3/1-6/12	34	34
SD	Clover Flat	7012	7,522	I	350C	S.L.	715	715
SD	Dogpatch	7016	150	C	3C	3/1-7/31	15	15
SD	Dulzura	7039	400	C	5C	1/1-8/31	40	40
SD	Hauser Mtn	7024	2,952	I	11C	12/16-6/15	66	66
SD	La Posta	7006	200	C	21C	7/16-12/7	23	23
SD	Mother Grundy	7041	720	C	6C	S.L.	72	72
SD	Otay Mtn	7035	5,522	I	74C	2/1-4/30	222	222
SD	Potrero	7046	8,594	I	61C	S.L.	726	726
Riv	Rogers Canyon	6042	1,202	C	34C	S.L.	102	102
SD	Skunk Hollow	7029	273	C	4C	3/1-7/31	20	20
SD	The Narrows	7001	35	C	1C	S.L.	6	6
Totals			45,383		701C		3493	3493

*To be determined by AMPs for new allotment

Table 3 - DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE COSTS

Alternative 1

ITEM	QUANTITY	ESTIMATED UNIT COSTS	TOTAL	ESTIMATED MAINTENANCE COSTS*	ESTIMATED LIFE OF PROJECTS (YEARS)
Fences	5 miles	2000/mile	10,000	500	20+
Spring Developments	8	1000	8,000	1,000	20+
Cattle Guards	3	3000	6,000	0	20+
Water Troughs	8	200	1,600	0	20+
Earthen Reservoirs	2	1-4,000	5,000	600	20+
Prescribed Burns	5,000 acres	\$55/acre	275,000	0	10+
TOTAL			305,000	2,100	

Alternative 2

ITEM	QUANTITY	ESTIMATED UNIT COSTS	TOTAL	ESTIMATED MAINTENANCE COSTS*	ESTIMATED LIFE OF PROJECTS (YEARS)
Fences	35 miles	2000/mile	70,000	3,000	20+
Spring Developments	20	1000	20,000	2,300	20+
Cattle Guards	8	3000	24,000	0	20+
Water Troughs	25	200	5,000	0	20+
Earthen Reservoirs	4	1-4,000	10,000	1,200	20+
Prescribed Burns	20,000 acres	\$55/acre	1,100,000	0	10+
TOTAL			1,229,000	6,500	

Alternative 3

ITEM	QUANTITY	ESTIMATED UNIT COSTS	TOTAL	ESTIMATED MAINTENANCE COSTS*	ESTIMATED LIFE OF PROJECTS (YEARS)
Fences	5 miles	2000/mile	10,000	500	20+
Spring Developments	8	1000	8,000	1,000	20+
Cattle Guards	2	3000	6,000	0	20+
Water Troughs	8	200	1,600	0	20+
Earthen Reservoirs	2	1-4,000	5,000	600	20+
Prescribed Burns	5,000 acres	\$55/acre	275,000	0	10+
TOTAL			305,000	2,100	

* - Maintenance cost will be assumed by operator benefited by project. Maintenance for prescribed burn would occur after a 10-year period at a cost of \$25/acre to reburn.

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Table 4 - ANIMAL UNIT MONTHS AVAILABLE
AFTER PRESCRIBED BURNING

Allotment Name	Allotment Number	Current Forage Allocation	Acres Identified for Burning	Estimated Potential Forage Allocation After Burning For Alternative
Beauty Mtn.	6009	1,452	1,000	1,952
Clover Flat	7012	715	1,000	1,215
Hauser Mtn.	7024	66	1,000	566
Otay Mtn.	7035	222	1,000	722
Potrero	7046	726	500	976
Tule Valley	6027	172	500	422
TOTAL		3,353	5,000	5,853

Form 1279-3
(June 1984)

BORROWER

SF 85.35 .02 568
U. S. Bureau of
Management. See
Otay grazing EIS

DATE LOANED	BORROWER

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